

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

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Re: Case No. 20-5969, *Memphis Ctr for Repro Health, et al v. Herbert Slatery, III, et al*
Originating Case No.: 3:20-cv-00501

Dear Counsel,

The attached order designated for full-text publication was filed today in this case.

Yours very truly,

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

Cathryn Lovely, Opinions Deputy

cc: Ms. Lynda M. Hill

Enclosure

RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICATION
Pursuant to Sixth Circuit I.O.P. 32.1(b)

File Name: 22a0020p.06

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

MEMPHIS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH;
PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF TENNESSEE AND NORTH
MISSISSIPPI; KNOXVILLE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH; FEMHEALTH USA, INC., d/b/a carafem; DR.
KIMBERLY LOONEY; DR. NIKKI ZITE,

Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

HERBERT H. SLATERY, III; LISA PIERCEY, M.D.; RENE
SAUNDERS, M.D., MELANIE BLAKE, M.D.; AMY P.
WEIRICH; GLENN R. FUNK; CHARME P. ALLEN; JASON
LAWSON,

Defendants-Appellants.

No. 20-5969

On Renewed Motion for Partial Stay of Preliminary Injunction.

United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee at Nashville;
No. 3:20-cv-00501—William Lynn Campbell, Jr., District Judge.

Decided and Filed: February 2, 2022

Before: SUTTON, Chief Judge; DAUGHTREY, MOORE, COLE, CLAY,
GIBBONS, GRIFFIN, KETHLEDGE, WHITE, STRANCH, DONALD, THAPAR,
BUSH, LARSEN, NALBANDIAN, READLER, and MURPHY, Circuit Judges.*

COUNSEL

ON MOTION AND REPLY: Sarah K. Campbell, OFFICE OF THE TENNESSEE
ATTORNEY GENERAL, Nashville, Tennessee, for Appellants. **ON RESPONSE:** Jessica
Sklarsky, Rabia Muqaddam, Jen Samantha D. Rasay, CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE
RIGHTS, New York, New York, Thomas H. Castelli, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,

*Pursuant to 6 Cir. I.O.P. 35(c), Composition of the En Banc Court, Judge Daughtrey, a senior judge of the court who sat on the original panel in this case, participated in this decision.

No. 20-5969 *Memphis Center for Reproductive Health, et al. v. Slatery, et al.* Page 2

Nashville, Tennessee, Susan Lambiase, PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, New York, New York, Brigitte Amiri, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOUNDATION, New York, New York, for Appellees. **ON AMICUS BRIEF:** Benjamin M. Flowers, OFFICE OF THE OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL, Columbus, Ohio, S. Chad Meredith, OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY ATTORNEY GENERAL, Frankfort, Kentucky, Edward L. White III, AMERICAN CENTER FOR LAW & JUSTICE, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for Amici Curiae.

The En Banc Court of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order. MOORE, J. (pp. 3–6), delivered a separate opinion dissenting from the order partially granting a stay of the district court’s injunction, in which DAUGHTREY, COLE, CLAY, WHITE, and STRANCH, JJ., joined.

ORDER

UPON CONSIDERATION of defendants’ renewed motion for partial stay of preliminary injunction pending appeal,

AND FURTHER CONSIDERING plaintiffs’ response in opposition and defendants’ reply,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion be, and it hereby is, GRANTED.

No. 20-5969 *Memphis Center for Reproductive Health, et al. v. Slatery, et al.* Page 3

DISSENT

KAREN NELSON MOORE, Circuit Judge, dissenting from the order partially granting a stay of district court’s injunction. Tennessee enacted two sets of abortion bans. The first set of bans (the “previability bans”) makes it a felony to perform an abortion at specified points in the pregnancy, all of which are before viability.¹ Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-216. The second set of bans (the “reason bans”) makes it a felony to perform an abortion if the person “knows that the woman is seeking the abortion because of” the sex or race of the fetus or a test that indicates the fetus has Down syndrome. *Id.* § 39-15-217(b)–(d). The district court preliminarily enjoined both sets of bans, finding that the plaintiffs were likely to succeed on the merits of their claims that (1) the previability bans are unconstitutional based on *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), and (2) the reason bans are void for vagueness. *See Memphis Ctr. for Reprod. Health v. Slatery* (“*Memphis I*”), No. 3:20-cv-00501, 2020 WL 4274198, at *20–21 (M.D. Tenn. July 24, 2020). A panel of our court affirmed the district court’s decision. *See Memphis Ctr. for Reprod. Health v. Slatery* (“*Memphis II*”), 14 F.4th 409 (6th Cir.), *vacated*, 18 F.4th 550 (6th Cir. 2021). A majority of the active judges of this court granted the petition for en banc review, vacating the panel opinion. *Memphis Ctr. for Reprod. Health v. Slatery*, 18 F.4th 550 (6th Cir. 2021) (Mem.).

Today, the majority votes to take two actions. First, it votes to stay the portion of the district court’s order enjoining Tennessee’s reason bans. Second, it refuses to hear the case until after the Supreme Court issues its decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, No. 19-1392, on the grounds that the *Dobbs* decision could impact our decision on an entirely

¹Subsection 216(c)(1) criminalizes performing an abortion “upon a pregnant woman whose unborn child has a fetal heartbeat.” Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-15-216(c)(1). Subsections 216(c)(2)–(12) criminalize performing an abortion when the fetus’s gestational age is at least 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 weeks. Subsection 216(h) provides that if any provision is found to be unenforceable, the other provisions remain effective. In other words, if the six-week ban is unconstitutional, Tennessee will enforce the eight-week ban; if the eight-week ban is unconstitutional, Tennessee will enforce the ten-week ban; and so on.

No. 20-5969 *Memphis Center for Reproductive Health, et al. v. Slatery, et al.* Page 4

separate part of the law—the previability bans.² Together, these stay-and-delay tactics subvert the normal judicial process, harming both the substance of our ultimate decision and our court’s legitimacy.

Dobbs is unlikely to address, let alone resolve, the vagueness concerns that led the district court to enjoin the reason bans. Although the questions presented in *Dobbs* are entirely unrelated to the questions posed by Tennessee’s reason bans, the majority chooses to stay indefinitely the district court’s preliminary injunction of the reason bans until after *Dobbs* is decided. For now, the majority’s decision to grant a partial stay of the district court’s preliminary injunction while delaying our consideration of the case has the effect of reversing a thoughtful and thorough district court opinion indefinitely—without full briefing, without argument, and without the appropriate level of consideration that an en banc case merits. Moving forward, the effects of such tactics are even more harmful.

The only imaginable reason for delaying our consideration of this case is to give the en banc court the first chance to apply any new standard that may be laid out in *Dobbs* to Tennessee’s *previability* bans. No judge has suggested that, under existing Supreme Court precedent, these laws are even arguably constitutional. *See Memphis II*, 14 F.4th at 438 (Thapar, J., dissenting). If, in *Dobbs*, the Supreme Court reaffirms its precedent, there will have been no need to delay. If, on the other hand, *Dobbs* announces a new standard governing abortion, our delay will ensure that our en banc court will be the first in our circuit to apply the new standard to Tennessee’s *previability* bans, and perhaps to any *previability* bans.

If the majority ultimately decides to apply a currently unknown and undecided standard to Tennessee’s *previability* bans—without the benefit of district court factfinding tailored to that standard—such a decision would manifest reckless overconfidence and unprincipled disregard for the normal judicial process. Typically, a district court engages in factfinding that is tailored to the legal standard. After it makes an appealable decision, a panel of our court hears the case. If a majority of the active judges of this court decides that en banc review of the three-judge-panel decision is warranted, we then hear the case as a full court. There is a good reason for this

²The majority’s order does not acknowledge this delay. Its refusal to say explicitly that it is slow rolling this case neither changes the fact that it is doing so nor makes its decision to do so any less pernicious.

No. 20-5969 *Memphis Center for Reproductive Health, et al. v. Slatery, et al.* Page 5

order: district courts find facts; we do not. *See United States v. Ramamoorthy*, 949 F.3d 955, 963 (6th Cir. 2020) (“Courts of appeal are not equipped to decide factual questions in the first instance.”). And “[p]anel decisions refine, narrow, and focus issues before the court.” *Belk v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd. of Educ.*, 211 F.3d 853, 854 (4th Cir. 2000) (Wilkinson, C.J., concurring in the denial of initial hearing en banc).

It seems inevitable that any new standard after the Supreme Court’s decision in *Dobbs* will necessitate new factfinding. In granting plaintiffs a preliminary injunction in this case, the district court considered the declaration testimony offered by both plaintiffs and defendants. *See Memphis I*, 2020 WL 4274198, at *3–12. This declaration testimony—and the district court’s consideration of it—addressed the facts needed to evaluate the Tennessee law in light of the legal standard that existed at the time (and the one that still exists now). If the legal standard changes, the types of facts that the district court would use to apply the standard would also necessarily change.

Even if no factfinding is needed, it will have been improper to delay the case just so that the en banc court is the first to apply any new *Dobbs* standard. A three-judge panel is better equipped to do so. Hearing a case en banc is “a rarely satisfying, often unproductive, always inefficient process.” *Mitts v. Bagley*, 626 F.3d 366, 370 (6th Cir. 2010) (Sutton, J., concurring in the denial of en banc). Without a previous panel decision applying a legal standard to the facts in a case, en banc review is even less satisfying, and more unproductive. And, in a case such as this, which will have been delayed only so that the en banc court can apply a brand new standard, it is impossible to see how en banc hearing can be constructive. Instead, the likely result of en banc hearing in the first instance will be to mangle the law of the circuit interpreting that standard. Because this will have happened on en banc hearing, our circuit’s precedent will be all the more difficult to mend.

This majority’s decision at this juncture showcases a growing trend among federal courts to use facially neutral mechanisms to delay the adjudication of laws that significantly impair constitutional rights. *See, e.g., Whole Woman’s Health v. Jackson*, No. 21-50792, __ F.4th __, 2022 WL 142193, at *6–9 (5th Cir. Jan. 17, 2022) (Higginson, J., dissenting). In the current moment, courts have confined these tactics to cases concerning abortion, but these same

No. 20-5969 *Memphis Center for Reproductive Health, et al. v. Slatery, et al.* Page 6

mechanisms can be abused to manipulate the court process in cases involving whatever right next falls into the disfavor of a then-reigning majority. I cannot sign on to the use of such strategy to subvert the regular judicial process. Accordingly, I dissent.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Deborah S. Hunt", written in a cursive style.

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk